THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 44. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

LUTHER'S BATTLE HYMN.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the correspondents from the seat of war make frequent allusions to the singing of the hymn by the Prussian army, a few words about may not be uninteresting to your readers. ...was composed by Luther, while on his way to the Diet of Worms in 1521, summoned to his fate of Luther, relates that "on the 16th of April, Luther came in sight of Worms; and at once, on beholding its old bell towers, he arose in his chariot, and began to sing the hymn he had composed under such circumstances as they entered, had no one been hurt, but after having encountered the full force of the most interesting ride in the world, and one of the greatest events in history.

Some little time had elapsed when I went into the engine house to see how soon the locomotive would be in condition to start. It was not an ounce of steam, but I was comforted by the assurance that there was power enough for pounds. Here I saw Mr. Dodge, the gentlemanly and accommodating manager of the road, who explained to me the mechanism of the engine. The principal points to be noticed are the following: The cylinders are ...one horse power (if I remember rightly), and, as has been mentioned, carries 90 pounds of steam to the square inch. The motives the crank turns the driving wheel; the great, and in fact essential, thing is the turns a shaft which carries a pinion. This pinion works into a cog-wheel, which has four times the number of teeth which the pinion has. The utmost speed that can be obtained is about four miles per hour, and the amount of water converted into steam on the entire journey of three miles is forty barrels; the engine stopping four times to take in supplies. The track upon which the trains run has three rails—two smooth, one on either side, and that in the middle cogged. Into this rail's are simply to support the cars, while the cog rail is that upon which the engine is compelled for motion and for safety. It is constructed entirely of wrought iron. It receives a height of about four inches, and ...ranges one-and-a-half inches in diameter at their base. Now the car was lying at the foot of the mountain and on *level, or very nearly level ground*, so that the ascending train appearance as a pair of stairs in a horizontal position. Any one walking upon them in this position must, of course, walk on the edges of the steps, and, as has been mentioned, carries 90 pounds to the square inch. Now, the locomotive and the cars, with a few passengers, weighed but a little more than 90 tons, and we were generally carried along at a pace that the traveler on foot could easily follow.

We had gone about two miles, and numerous engineering difficulties had been met, looking team of six bay horses (the roughest of which the driver said was five and the oldest seven years old), when the engine stopped, and was seen to stagger and tremble violently. In less time than it takes to write it the horses had turned, run to the horse and cut his mouth, instantly the animal seemed better, and in a minute or two we were on our way again. Of course the driver was taken to task. A dozen questions were settled him with which he was obviously watching the affected horse. We had not gone a hundred yards before the poor horse was seized again. This time he would have fallen before the driver reached him, but he must have been quick, for the engine was connected with the other horses. The strap of the bridle had been pulled off, and slipped back with him to a well about a half mile distant. Before going far he came across a small horse whom he fitted to the place of the horses. It is to be hoped that such a well boy may be rewarded for his humanity, for he it was the prevalent belief among the passengers that he never cut that "confounded rope" in the bridle. Another poor animal was hitched the other horse to the invalid's tail and thus set on a new gallop. The driver now seemed to realize that some long unusual was demanded of them, as they went to work with a will. The poor beast was brought us to the tail-stock. Here our driver was delighted to learn that the trouble was accidental, the cause from the other hotels had just come in. The distance from the tail-race to the station is about a mile, and is a very good one, but so narrow that it is extremely difficult for teams to pass; thus the driver had ordered a messenger to ride before the fast is sure to get to the station first.

Having settled this matter, we had, in a few moments had come up with the other coaches, which, of course, no could not pass. The ride to the station was a most delightful and picturesque, but there are few ...ages in the world so well worth visiting. There is, however, one place well worth noting. This is the hotel at the station, where we were reached all unloaded and we went to take a look and give the horses a breathing spell. Just near the hotel was still another of the rivers which makes a sharp turn, and in consequence a ...speed, as you must understand, has a great basin in the solid rock. The stone itself is almost white, and the water in the basin, though it has an entire depth of ...feet, is such ...you can readily distinguish very small objects at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. The ...ers are such as we must with no further ceremony or wonder, and at half past ten o'clock the locomotive was again ready, and arrived at the station. It was evident to every one that ...ere were many passengers for another, on the instant the coach came up the occupants hurried and screamed after seats in the front seat. In ordinary railroad trains the advantage is point of time gained by riding in a forward car is not appreciated, but here a ...ention object. Inasmuch as the coaches is ...ecessary to each car, and it would not know how much time would elapse between the starting of the first and second cars. With as much ha·te, then, as politeness allowed, I sprang into the front car to secure seats for myself and company. It was already quite filled, and as I stood in the doorway and looked along the car I saw just one vacant seat, in the back glance which I had cast, I could not but notice that everyone was watching me with a peculiar and somewhat painful expression of countenance. The smile of expectancy must have broadened into a grin of satisfaction, for when, at the next moment, I found myself kneeling before this gay assemblage, a burst of laughter greeted me. Without a word, I myself up, proceeded carefully to the vacant seat, and in a few seconds was in turn enjoying the chagrin of succeeding victims. Men, women and children, all made obeisance as they entered, had no one a word to say, but repeated change of countenance from an expression varying with each person to the same look of embarrassment and mortification in every one made the scene grow more and more indescribable until the car became so full that no more could get even standing room. The explanation is as follows: The cars are fastened on an inclined plane, and consequently, if the seats are to be level they must be made on a floor which rises like a flight of stairs. Now the car was lying at the foot of the mountain and on *level, or very nearly level ground*, so that the floor presented the same appearance as a pair of stairs in a horizontal position. Any one walking upon them in this position must, of course, walk on the edges of the steps, and, as has been mentioned, carries 90 pounds to the square inch. Now, the locomotive and the cars, with a few passengers, weighed but a little more than 90 tons, and we were generally carried along at a pace that the traveler on foot could easily follow.

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PETROLEUM TRANSPORTATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad and the Recent Compact.

"It is asserted by the New York *Bulletin* that by the new treaty of alliance between the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies the Erie is reported to have secured the bulk of the through freight trade. The Central and Pennsylvania roads are to devote themselves to passenger business as their specialty, but at the same time it is not intended that they should wholly neglect the freight interest. The *Bulletin* hopes under the management to see the Pennsylvania Company become actively interested in the business of carrying crude petroleum. The transportation of all the local products of Pennsylvania belonging of right to the Pennsylvania Railroad; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the managers of that road will devote the same degree of attention and energy to petroleum as an article of transportation that they do to coal. The *Bulletin* thinks that the Philadelphia trade might be stimulated to "tempt sea-going vessels" to go there "in sufficient numbers to reduce the rates of ocean freight on oil by one-half a cent per gallon, and thus equalize them with the ocean rates for those goods from New York. Were the Pennsylvania Company to interest itself in the transportation of crude petroleum to the same extent as that to which the Erie Company is interested in it, the export of crude oil from Philadelphia for account of New York parties who now export it from this port would soon surpass the crude oil exportation of New York." It is suggested also that it might count in a favor on New York by transporting direct to that city, and thus relieve dealers from the Erie monopoly. The *Bulletin* thinks that if the Erie Company can afford to sell crude oil delivered in New York at a price that sometimes allows only a dollar per barrel freight from the oil country to our market when the normal rate is fi 75 to $2 25, there is no valid reason why the Pennsylvania Company cannot do the same thing; for the Erie Company is the last concern in the world to contribute in any business that has "no money in it." The *Bulletin* concludes by saying:

"The transfer of crude oil transportation from the Erie to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Roads can be made with little trouble. If the Erie has failed—find any reason why the press of New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the Oil Regions have had so little to say concerning a diversion of business that would yield those publications a large increase of profit. To reflect on this subject is to become convinced of the great benefit which the changes herein suggested. It remains to be seen whether the press and interested parties will urge that our suggestions be adopted."

For ourselves, we will merely say that, while we have not been indifferent to the importance of the subject, we have fully realized that the railroads had ways and compacts of their own from which nothing the press could say would drive them, and that the petroleum business over the Erie has been with an understanding with the Pennsylvania Road. We shall be glad to know if the new understanding brings it this way.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

A Paradise for Invalids—The Country Filling Up with Northern Immigrants —More Fruit than Can be Consumed— Inducements to Settlers, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., August 10, 1870.

One year has passed since I left this beautiful city for this place. I came here broken in health and spirits, so feeble that my friends here remarked, "Our undertaker is going to get a job shortly." But, thanks to this recuperating air and water, I found myself a few days ago undergoing a most gratifying change; the sweet, blue sky, the cool, refreshing breeze, blowing every morning so soothingly as to charm me to sleep, the blissful, ever-changing beautiful landscape, shining in emerald richness, bordered with stately forests, through which in shining purity comes gushing a rivulet of spring water, such as a picture the eye never would be beholding. Hence, visitors from Mississippi, Georgia and elsewhere are constantly arriving to remain here or at some of the numerous resorts for health and pleasure. Northern people have been here during the summer, buying up these lands, out of which they are carving beautiful homes. We have, during the past two years, abundantly proved that the cereals are divided between Dr. Gloninger and Mr. Mish, and there is much bitter feeling between these two gentlemen in the matter.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* says: The Democratic Conferees of Adams County were badly used last week. Full of the idea of nominating a County Ticket, they went to Abbottstown and full could carry them, to Bloody Run, Bedford County, on Thursday of last week, and found the Democratic and Conference Reaching Bloody Run, they found they had decided to go home, and that no one were there. It turned out that the day had been changed by the other counties, and that nobody had been notified of the change. It is a shame, and the Democratic Conferees of Adams county men. Messrs. White, Myers and Horn accordingly refused to go home, and the Democratic Conferees, elated. Evidently Mr. McSherry and his friends are not in the "ring."

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GRANT'S STRONG BOX FOUND.

The Richest Silver Mines Yet Discovered—The Mother of the Silver Mineral of the Continent Found in Southwestern New Mexico.

A speech of E. F. Williams's to the miners of Ralston City, Grant county, New Mexico, glows with a promise of wealth that is absolutely dazzling. We are told: "The world-renowned mines of Real del Monte, Potosi, or the Comstock lode, sink into insignificance, in comparison to what we here behold. Men conversant with the best mines of Peru, Mexico and Nevada, stand amazed at the spectacle ore and water, I found myself a few days ago undergoing a most gratifying change; the sweet, blue sky, the cool, refreshing breeze, blowing every morning so soothingly as to charm me to sleep, the blissful, ever-changing beautiful landscape, shining in emerald richness, bordered with stately forests, through which in shining purity comes gushing a rivulet of spring water, such as a picture the eye never would be beholding. Hence, visitors from Mississippi, Georgia and elsewhere are constantly arriving to remain here or at some of the numerous resorts for health and pleasure. Northern people have been here during the summer, buying up these lands, out of which they are carving beautiful homes. We have, during the past two years, abundantly proved that the cereals are divided between Dr. Gloninger and Mr. Mish, and there is much bitter feeling between these two gentlemen in the matter.

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STATE POLITICS.

The Republican primary elections in Lancaster county will be held to-day. Father Abraham is down as the leading candidate, but the "set up" by the "ring." Assembly, Solomon Diller, C. L. Hunsecker, George Wittson and David Shultz. Commissioner, Isaac F. Royer; Prison Inspectors, Levi Sprecher, Ezra Reist. Auditor, Jacob Seitz.

Five Democrats and six Republicans are named in connection with the Senatorial nominations in the Twenty-fifth District, as follows: Democrats—Colonel J. C. Everhart, of Blair; C. T. Alexander, Center; R. Bruce Petriken, Huntingdon; Dr. D. M. Crawford, Juniata; Henry Jones, Mifflin. Republicans—Colonel Lemon, of Blair; W. P. Wilson, Center; Henry Wharton, Huntingdon; Walter Woods, Mifflin; R. K. Jones, Juniata. The district is composed of Blair, Center, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry. The Democrats will hold their nominating convention at Huntingdon to-morrow, and we see that Friday, the 30th, at Tyrone, is named as the time and place for the meeting of the Republican Convention.

The Democrats of Montgomery held their annual county meeting last week. It is their custom to make general nominations for county offices at these meetings. There are six candidates for Congress, two for Senate, two for Assembly, and fifteen for County Commissioner. The candidates for Congress are B. M. Boyer and Dr. L. L. Hillegas, of Montgomery; Hon. Hiram and Joseph Fox, Henry M. Stewart and Thomas P. Kirk, of Philadelphia. The Commissioner will nominate a ticket is to meet on Tuesday, September 6th.

Following is the Republican ticket nominated in Adams county: Assembly—Sylvanus Myers. County Commissioner—Joseph Bream. Poor Director—J. W. Barr; Jury Commissioner—Isaac Bender. Auditor—Jacob Hoke.

The Congressman in the Schuylkill district has been conceded to Lebanon county this year. Hon. John W. Killinger will be the candidate. The Democratic delegates pap the counties of off—in fact stratified bituminous shales. Also large deposits of iron ore, made by the "Yanks" the past year, in the Canadian Parliament, the iron ore question, and in general improvements, that the natives regard their energy, enterprise and superior skill as a standing menace to their business; hence all who can are making for the great northern hive. Here is the finest location for a foundry and machine shop in the United States. Nature has made it so. Pittsburgh is about erecting a large grist mill. We have timber for boots must be taken a month ahead; and the price is twelve and fourteen dollars for the same boots by the shoemaker. A young physician of education and skill has here an opening which will be very lucrative and highly increase—he will know the effect of this climate regarding multiplication. We must also have a saw mill. Our nearest railroad facilities to the fertility and easy culture of this soil are unbounded. Let the reader look at Tullahoma, and compare the scorched fields of Kansas with its corn three feet high to our dark and rich fields, with a growth of from twenty to twenty feet.

W. T. BARNITZ.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny,
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny,
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny,
F. S. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER,

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELY, Lower St. Clair,

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE LOOK AHEAD.

The twenty-four hours that have elapsed since the Anti-Reform Republican Convention brought forth its ticket have been fruitful of signs and prognosticiations touching the canvass and the result. It would be simply truthful to say that the Anti-Reform ticket has fallen flat. It awakens no favorable response, and for it no enthusiasm can be created. Those who had their expectations raised by the promises of the managers of a ticket composed of "better men" than the Reform nominees are bitterly disappointed.

It is almost inconceivable how, after all these promises, a ticket so utterly devoid of strength should have been placed in the field. The only explanation we have heard is, that the "better men" about whom there was so much talk utterly refused to permit their names to be used against the Reform nominees. We suspect that this is the true explanation, for the truth is, that the "better men" in every walk of life are in the Reform movement, and are going to assist to carry it successfully through.

The only chance the Ring leaders and Anti-Reformers had was in selecting a ticket as nearly equal in excellence as possible to that of the Reform Convention—a better was out of the question. The leaders fully conceded this from the start, for the only way they could address themselves to the people, who hailed the Reform ticket as the sign of deliverance, was with the promise that they would abandon their old hacks, turn over a new leaf, and in the action of their convention come fully up to public expectation. If the voters only would wait before committing themselves to the Reform Ticket, they said, they would see that by sticking to them every reform, both as to men and measures, so loudly and universally demanded, would be secured.

Now do we see what their promises are worth—how their pledges have been kept, and what claim they have to public confidence. Those who thought best to wait for the action of the so-called "Regular" convention, experience no difficulty now in deciding what they will do. Hundreds who up to this time have occupied this position have promptly and openly taken ground for the Reform nominations.

The Convention had a chance to insure success, but deliberately threw it away. It might have made its action respectable by taking at least a portion of the Reform candidates, but it had not the wisdom to perceive this. The same blindness to consequences, disregard of public opinion and contempt for the general welfare which have characterized the leaders in other things ruled the Convention.

An assemblage of this kind is never guilty of such a thing as a high regard for the public good. Certain individuals constituting a small and generally disgusted minority, may be found acting from patriotic motives, but the controlling influence keeps steadily in view the coveted plunder and the perpetuation of its power.

It is not harsh nor unjust to say that this was true of the so-called "Regular" Convention. The proceedings have brought the question of good men and reform, a sharply defined issue before the people. As advocates of reform we ought perhaps to thank the Convention for the service it has done our cause. Before it acted there were those who hesitated, in the hope that what was clearly wise, honest and patriotic would be done. But there is no such ground of hope now. The proceedings have vindicated the action of the Reformers, who refused to wait and see what blunders the leaders would commit before they acted. We never doubted how they would act. We never had any faith that the authors of the abuses requiring reform ever could become reformers. That they have not, even under circumstances offering the highest incentives, must be admitted by every candid person who has watched their course.

—Friends of Reform! our course is now clear. Our enemies have removed whatever obstacles there were in our way. The people now see clearly and are with us. Success is within our reach. We have but to put forth an effort to grasp it. The time is not too short to do all that is necessary to give us a complete triumph. Henceforth till the election let us be active. Let our committees go to work in earnest. We are supported by the most intelligent, the conscientious judgment and hearty good wishes of the great body of the people, who on election day will be found standing shoulder to shoulder for our most excellent ticket.

THE Resolutions of the Ring Convention Tuesday amount to a wonderfully humiliating getting down on the knees to the Reformers. If words would suffice little more could be desired. But no one is going to be deceived by mere words. In former years we have seen Conventions here passing resolutions filled with all manner of professions for retrenchment and reform at Harrisburg, while at the same time legislative nominations were made that contributed directly to perpetuate the scandals which have brought our Legislature into disrepute everywhere. It is only when nominations fit them that professions are to be accepted as of any value. "Actions speak louder than words," is an adage at all times true; and the people have the intelligence to discover the inconsistency between the actions and professions of the Ring. While their platform is free in professions, their nominations belie every word in it favorable to reform. Driven to the wall, the leaders are profuse in words, but worse than niggardly in action. Their candidates have been tried and found wanting. Their record is against them. No mere words can efface it. How does it happen that these old stagers are such reformers all at once? What new light has dawned on them? The spoils on which they have so long fed, and which are as dear to them as life itself, are in danger. They are ready to profess anything. But their professions set against a whole lifetime of practice only aggravate the reasons why the people will not trust them.

IS the Legislative Convention Tuesday a feeble effort was made in the direction of honest nominations. It adopted the *viva voce* vote, under a vigorous opposition to that mode of selection. In the county Convention, however, where the fat offices were to be distributed, *viva voce* went under of course. No mode of voting would answer there which would require a delegate to proclaim with his own lips his choice of an honest man and that he had repudiated the pledges which gave him a seat in the Convention. By such delegates the vote by marking is preferred, and the Ring sure to win.

IT is probably would not be far from the mark to say that it takes one bushel of wheat to market another, which is a poor return to the producer after the other expenses are paid. With a proper system of transportation, one bushel should market two, or perhaps three other bushels; and this ratio should be true of all shipments, of manufactures as well as grain. When the matter of cost to the consumer is considered in this light, it will be seen what proportion of the expense of living goes into transportation, and how deeply interested is every man, woman and child in having lines of transportation honestly and economically built and prudently managed. The bushel for bushel fact has direct reference to the hundred million of watered railroad stock in the country. Who doubts that if the great transportation lines were operated on the actual cost of the roads and for a fair profit, one bushel would transport three? What would be saved would be divided between the producer and consumer, so that, while the transporter would be well paid, the producer would also be, and food cheapened. Great freight railroads, such as have been proposed, and the charters for which it is believed Congress has power to grant, would produce this revolution; and as facts come to light, and the question is considered, the importance of such lines becomes more and more apparent.

IT was the opinion among all classes yesterday that the Anti-Reform Convention, engineered by the Ring, failed utterly to redeem the promises which were freely made in order to stay the flood of public opinion in favor of the Reform Ticket. The Ring Ticket has no grip or self-propelling force. The Legislative ticket especially is weak. It may seem strange that this should be so, but third and fourth rate men comport perfectly with the purposes of the leaders. Men of stern stuff, who cannot be molded to the schemes of the leaders, are not wanted in Harrisburg. The action is perfectly consistent with the uses for which Representatives are required at the Capital. It was an objection to the Reform candidates that they were beyond the influence of Legislative jobbers, and that with them for Representatives the brokerage business of leaders would be destroyed. The Convention was not expected to nominate Representatives of the profession of the leaders, and this duty was discharged with perfect faithfulness and alacrity. For many years this has been the practice of Conventions, and the people have ratified the proceedings; but this time the indorsement will be withheld. The Reform not the Ring Ticket will be elected. Mark that.

THE conferees of the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District met in this city on Tuesday, and nominated Captain JOSEPH B. DONLEY, of Greene county. The unanimity of Captain DONLEY's nomination is the best evidence that could be furnished how acceptably he has served his constituents. Of his election by a good majority there can be no doubt.

AMERICANS have boasted of the native richness of their country in varied supplies of choice food, but the truth has never found such conspicuous and practical a test as a few days ago, when some Boston gentlemen were dining with friends in New York. One Boston gentleman observed that "if he was in his city he would wager the dinner that any man could name, or three dozen, that a landlord whom no knew would at sixty minutes' notice, serve up a dinner of thirty different kinds of fish and game, the courses to follow each other without interruption, and to be served in good style at a comfortable table at the same time. The New York gentlemen took the wager, agreeing to come to Boston to see the wager performed, and Taft's Hotel, Point Sherley is the place selected.

The agreement was that but one kind of fish or bird should be on the table at the same moment, and to ensure this satisfactorily, a fish in full fin and a bird in full feather, representatives of the latter species were ordered to be produced on the table, was to be exhibited to the company with each course. The landlord had also to prove the numerous varieties of fish and fowl to be what they were claimed to be, on the authority of Audubon's standard on fish, and Audubon and Wilson upon fowl. The epicures were feasted with fifteen kinds of fish and twenty-three kinds of fowl, and the New Yorkers acknowledged themselves beaten, and in further illustration of the liberality and richness of an American larder, Mr. Taft invited the guests to visit his larder. There he showed to them forty-two varieties of fish and game, perfect specimens of each, all of which had been obtained from Rockaway, Prince Edwards Island and other points on the north, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, and ranging on through Indiana and Illinois eastward to the Jerseys.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* must be responsible for the human skeleton, thirteen feet high, exhumed in Wisconsin on the morning of Monday last. The discovery was made on the east side of a hill overlooking Rock river, and in the town of Janesville, section 6. In digging for the foundation of Mr. Stanley's barn, the workmen struck a large bone that had the appearance of a human skull, but of such enormous size that they thought it must belong to some animal. Dr. Towndrow, a gentleman of fortune, and of Neosho, Dodge county, chanced to be passing, and examined the skull, and pronounced it belonging to the human family. The men fell to work and exhumed the entire skeleton. It was found in a fair state of preservation. The skull measured 25½ inches in circumference and the thigh bone 41½ in length. The Doctor thought that when living he could not have been less than thirteen feet in height. The teeth were all in the jaws and were of enormous size. One of them collected one which measured one inch and a half in length. The most remarkable part of this strange discovery is the fact that the lower limbs from near the knee to near the end of the bones, entirely petrified, the whole flesh having changed to stone and the parts being perfect in shape. As he was buried in a sitting posture, the Doctor thought that the action of the lower strata of soil produced the marvelous change. Dr. Towndrow with due enterprise promptly offered $10,000 for the rival of John Cardiff, and Mr. Stanley, with becoming wisdom, was prompt to accept, and another show is about to go on its travels.

J. M. GOLDBERG, of New York, is dissatisfied with the American Colonization Society, because, as he alleges, the expenses are now six times what they used to be, while about one-fifteenth of the freedmen are returned to Liberia, and those of a class that are more ignorant than the natives. It has cost $7,895 in expenses, $13,062 75 in salaries, etc., and $63,498 26 in vessel repairs, etc., since May, 1869, to send 100 people. In 1861-4, 168 people were sent over at a salary expense of $26,125, and other office expenses of $7,000. In former years 600 or 700 emigrants were dispatched yearly at a salary expense of only $1,500 or $2,000 per annum. It is evident that the officers of the Colonization Society can put a better showing upon their figures than J. M. Goldberg has done.

STATE POLITICS.

A prominent citizen of Waynesburg, Greene county, writes: "I am one of those who most devoutly desires the success of the Reform ticket in Allegheny county. Honest Republicans are with you, and the cry is, Down with the Ring!"

The Democrats of Berks county (Eighth Congressional district) on Tuesday renominated Lawrence Getz.

At Johnstown on Tuesday, the Republican Conferees of the Seventeenth district met and renominated Hon D. J. Morrell for Congress.

Hon. Washington Townsend was renominator for Congress on Tuesday, in the Seventh District, composed of Chester and Delaware counties.

Gen. John Williamson is a candidate for Associate Judge in Huntingdon. His platform is opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Germantown *Chronicle*, in an article on "Minority Representation," says: "It seems plain that some radical reforms must soon take place in our legislative bodies, already the people of all the States are complaining of the corruption and extravagance of their State governments. The dangers, beginning to appear, from railroad and other monopolies which control these bodies, have awakened the people of two States in the Union to the necessity of such a change in their constitutions and laws, as shall protect them from their governments. The subject has been agitated in Pennsylvania and the Republican party of this State has, although in the majority, favored the plan of minority representation. As of the party we are opposing, the unpopularity of form of government, it should be advocated by all who desire a true government by the people."

The following is the ticket nominated at the Republican primary elections in Lancaster county, on Saturday:

Congress, Amos H. Hickey; Assembly—A. C. Reinoehl, John E. Wiley, Henry M. Engle, George Whitson; Recorder—George J. High; County Commissioner, Daniel Landis; Auditors, Inspectors—Ezra Reist, Lewis Sprecher; Directors of the Poor—Jacob Long, Ludwig Lauer; County Solicitor—B. C. Kready; Jury Commissioner —David Bair, Jr.; Auditor—Samuel Shoch.

Of the Democratic city primary election in Harrisburg, the *Tuple* says: "The result is not the nominee, and by such a large majority as shows his great popularity. He received 1,276 votes, nearly approaching the total vote of the party in 1869. Of course, the colored men swelled our numbers considerably. The election of our ticket, therefore, would appear to be a certainty. At least there is no reason why we should fail. Our total vote at the primary election on Saturday night was 2,268, and the full vote of the party was not cast. Last year the total vote of the Republicans in Harrisburg on the Gubernatorial question was 2,881, we losing the city. Now we are able to poll at our primary election 2,268. If this does not give us the victory it will be within a few votes of it. In one year we have increased about five hundred votes in numerical strength, and we believe that at the polls in October our increase will be much larger."

STATE NEWS.

There were 317 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 296 during the same period last year. Included in this number were thirty-six children and one hundred and fifty-six adults.

Messrs. Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia, have commenced the publication of a twenty page monthly, entitled the *Amateur*, and designed to be a musical journal, but not "interspersed with literary and other matter as to make it attractive to the general reader.

In December, 1851, there were in Philadelphia 216 schools, 431 teachers, 12,142 scholars, 19,864 scholars, and the salaries paid to teachers $25,007. In 1869 there were 1,971 districts, 18,959 schools, 1,742 teachers, 74,142 scholars, $1,555 schools, and the total cost for the year, including interest and rent of buildings, salaries, &c., $6,986,148 92.

During the past week 18,020 persons used the public baths in Philadelphia.

A whaleship, built by Stephen Girard, at Philadelphia, in 1813, and named the Rousseau, is being removed for the first time in seventy years' service.

Hon. F. W. Ames and lady, of Titusville, celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday evening last.

In Philadelphia Saturday evening, Christian Earman and John McBride, fast friends and fellow-workmen, had a row, and fought each other repeatedly. Finally they quarreled, and the dispute ended in Earman stabbing McBride, inflicting two fatal wounds. Of such is thy kingdom, whisky.

Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald will start on the 10th of September, in Philadelphia, a two cent afternoon journal to be called the *Evening Item*. Colonel Fitzgerald is known throughout the country as a journalist of tact and ability, and as editor for over a quarter of a century of the *Weekly City Item*. His son, Ritter Fitzgerald, a superior English and French scholar and a successful magazinist, will be the literary editor.

Lilly Mason, a woman of the town in Harrisburg, was arrested on Monday last and has been procured last week by a Dr. Bechtel, died on Sunday, in the county jail.

OHIO NEWS.

The town council of New Philadelphia has appropriated $400 for the purchase of a town clock, to be placed in the tower of the new Lutheran Church.

The Methodist Church at Sloan's Station, Jefferson county, has been enlarged and refitted, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wood, and the congregation, Next Sabbath it will be reopened, religious services being conducted by Z. Eagan, D.D., Rev. E. H. Brindley and the pastor, Rev. William Hastings. One hundred and fifty dollars is the debt on the church.

E. D. Mansfield, in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, furnishes this interesting item for free-traders: "Many years ago I visited Pomeroy, where, on a creek, I saw a steam engine pumping up salt water from a well 600 feet deep, not near so strong as that of the Kanawha; but they went 1,000 and 1,200 feet deep, and found water of the strongest water in the United States. What is the result? Pomeroy has become the centre of several Pomeroy, making several millions of bushels of salt per annum. This was something the Yankee Congress, with all its wisdom, did not find out, and concluded all the salt of the country was the spontaneous fluid!"

There are five hundred and twenty-five lodges of Good Templars in Ohio, with over thirty thousand members. The State is distributed into four districts, with eight lecturers authorized to labor in each. There is a move toward establishing new lodges and strengthening those that stand. The Good Templars are trying the experiment of a "floating" lodge, they can, under the law of the State, which they consider adequate when there is a public opinion to back it up. It is too early to tell what they have effected, there are over fifty towns in Ohio to-day where there is not a dram-shop in operation.

The Delaware *Herald* says: On Friday last, at twelve o'clock A. M., Joseph Jeffcott, about seventy-two years of age, employed in the Delaware Manufacturing Company, was instantly killed while engaged in taking away the water wheel. He was in the act of lifting, when Joseph got on his hands and knees and went to take out the wedge, when the wheel struck there. While in this position it is thought his shoulder caught in one of the principal cylinders. The machinery was in motion, and we believe that at the pulls of the wheel, his entire body passing through the machine.

A FEW days ago the New York *World* located the ship channel through the St. Clair Flats, opposite the city of Detroit. A day or two after that the New York *Times* told of the rapid growth of Duluth, Minn., and Grand Haven, Mich. The New York *Tribune* is credited with having headed a dispatch announcing the loss of a vessel off Oswego, "Marine Disaster on Lake Superior," and the Philadelphia *Press* of Monday last, in a letter from Duluth, Minn., to Manitoba," in the September *Lippincott's Magazine* ventures the following extraordinary statement concerning the Sault Canal:

That canal, connecting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, "is the only outlet for the immense grain trade of Chicago and Milwaukee during the season of navigation. It benefits *bi* the transit, while our neighbors simply look on. Its business is very good, averaging a million of tons, but when the Welland Canal shall have been widened, and more especially when the Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal shall have been built—an event to be looked for within two or three years—its trade will increase enormously, and the Sault will be a position to Chicago, and perhaps to the Mississippi, will be somewhat like Gibraltar to the Mediterranean, delays and dangers which have hitherto obstructed it.

Considering that all the Chicago and Milwaukee grain trade never sees Lake Superior, this is rich.

Again, the only railroad line in Upper Michigan is the road from Marquette to Escanaba, with a branch to Negaunee. The route to reach Escanaba is by rail from Lower Michigan *via* Chicago to Green Bay City, and by steamer on the Bay, and this route has been open for many years. Yet Friday's *World* gravely says:

No very cordial feeling exists between the upper and lower peninsula of Michigan, and in the former the Legislature has refused to grant a charter for the road to be called Ontonagon, a harbor on Lake Superior. Certain railroads are now connecting the sections, and the people of the upper peninsula claim that, now, when they have opened up this line of communication and are found to be profitable, the legislature of this State has, although in the majority, favored the plan of minority representation. As of the party we are opposing, the unpopularity of form of government, it should be advocated by all who desire a true government by the people."

The following is the ticket nominated at the Republican primary elections in Lancaster county, on Saturday:

Congress, Amos H. Hickey; Assembly—A. C. Reinoehl, John E. Wiley, Henry M. Engle, George Whitson; Recorder—George J. High; County Commissioner, Daniel Landis; Auditors, Inspectors—Ezra Reist, Lewis Sprecher; Directors of the Poor—Jacob Long, Ludwig Lauer; County Solicitor—B. C. Kready; Jury Commissioner —David Bair, Jr.; Auditor—Samuel Shoch.

Of the Democratic city primary election in Harrisburg, the *Tuple* says: "The result is not the nominee, and by such a large majority as shows his great popularity. He received 1,276 votes, nearly approaching the total vote of the party in 1869. Of course, the colored men swelled our numbers considerably. The election of our ticket, therefore, would appear to be a certainty. At least there is no reason why we should fail. Our total vote at the primary election on Saturday night was 2,268, and the full vote of the party was not cast. Last year the total vote of the Republicans in Harrisburg on the Gubernatorial question was 2,881, we losing the city. Now we are able to poll at our primary election 2,268. If this does not give us the victory it will be within a few votes of it. In one year we have increased about five hundred votes in numerical strength, and we believe that at the polls in October our increase will be much larger."

STATE NEWS.

There were 317 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 296 during the same period last year. Included in this number were thirty-six children and one hundred and fifty-six adults.

Messrs. Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia, have commenced the publication of a twenty page monthly, entitled the *Amateur*, and designed to be a musical journal, but not "interspersed with literary and other matter as to make it attractive to the general reader.

In December, 1851, there were in Philadelphia 216 schools, 431 teachers, 12,142 scholars, 19,864 scholars, and the salaries paid to teachers $25,007. In 1869 there were 1,971 districts, 18,959 schools, 1,742 teachers, 74,142 scholars, $1,555 schools, and the total cost for the year, including interest and rent of buildings, salaries, &c., $6,986,148 92.

During the past week 18,020 persons used the public baths in Philadelphia.

A whaleship, built by Stephen Girard, at Philadelphia, in 1813, and named the Rousseau, is being removed for the first time in seventy years' service.

Hon. F. W. Ames and lady, of Titusville, celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday evening last.

In Philadelphia Saturday evening, Christian Earman and John McBride, fast friends and fellow-workmen, had a row, and fought each other repeatedly. Finally they quarreled, and the dispute ended in Earman stabbing McBride, inflicting two fatal wounds. Of such is thy kingdom, whisky.

Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald will start on the 10th of September, in Philadelphia, a two cent afternoon journal to be called the *Evening Item*. Colonel Fitzgerald is known throughout the country as a journalist of tact and ability, and as editor for over a quarter of a century of the *Weekly City Item*. His son, Ritter Fitzgerald, a superior English and French scholar and a successful magazinist, will be the literary editor.

Lilly Mason, a woman of the town in Harrisburg, was arrested on Monday last and has been procured last week by a Dr. Bechtel, died on Sunday, in the county jail.

THE WAR.

MACMAHON DEFEATED

AFTER A TWO DAYS BATTLE

HIS ARMY COMPLETELY SHATTERED.

FRANCE.

MacMahon Defeated.

BUZANZY, TUESDAY, August 31, *via* LONDON, August 31.—The Prussian's attacked MacMahon's army to-day near Beaumont, defeated it and drove it back upon the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French troops was continued for several miles, and was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners which were taken. The extent of the battle-field was so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

How the Prussians Did It.

LONDON, August 31.—The Prussians, conceiving that MeMahon's aim was to gain the frontier to effect a junction with Bazaine, advanced in three lines: the Crown Prince, south of Nancy, marched by way of Commerey, Bar le Duc, St. Dizier and Vitry; the Fourth army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson, moved toward Chalons, at the same time observing Metz, while Steinmetz, reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rhetms, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier in the hope of meeting MeMahon. Thus the German advance covered the country from Belgium along the Meuse to the Aube, rendering it impossible for MeMahon to reach Metz.

Meeting of Notables in Berlin—Address to the King.

BERLIN, August 31.—At a meeting of notables here last evening an address to the King was framed, protesting against permitting foreign intervention, which would deprive Prussia of the reward for the late victories. The sacrifices of Germany alone entitled to the King of Prussia in establishing peace not again to be wantonly broken.

Organization and Movements of the Armies of Germany.

BERLIN, August 31.—The *North German Gazette* gives the subjoined statement as to the organization and movements of the armies of Germany, respecting which many errors have been in circulation lately: The Prince Royal of Saxony commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris *via* Rheims, while the third army is moving to the same destination through Troyes. Eight army corps are therefore now moving on Paris. The army, commanded by General Steinmetz, consists of the first, seventh and eighth army corps, and is now near Metz. The second army is that of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising the second, third, ninth and tenth army corps. This is also near Metz. The third army, commanded by the Prince Royal, comprises the fifth, six th and eleventh corps, as well as the two Bavarian corps. This army is directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes. The fourth army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Chalons. The Fifth army, under General Werther, embracing the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, is now engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Besides these there is the army of observation, partly under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Rhine, partly under command of General Canstein at Berlin, and partly under command of General Lowenfeld in Silesia.

The *Gazette*, after this recapitulation, goes on to say: Evidently the Prussians may, without interruption or without danger of exposing their rear, move on Paris, while the armies remaining in North Germany are strong enough to maintain at home and protect the country.

Engagement Near Nouart.

BERLIN, August 31.—The following news is official:

VARENNES, TUESDAY NIGHT, August 30th, or SEVEN, EVENING, August 31st.—The advance of the Twelfth Prussian Army Corps and a portion of the Fifth French Corps have had an engagement at Nouart. No details are received. The railway between Mezieres and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

How Bazaine's Attempt to Escape was Defeated

BERWEN, August 31.—Letters from the Prussian headquarters explain how Bazaine's attempt to escape from Metz was defeated. A copy of certain instructions of Bazaine's was found near Metz, from which the Prussians learned that the enemy was to retreat in two bodies, one by the Briey road to Mars la Tour and Verdun, and the others by the Coulons turnpike. This plan was disconcerted by the Prussian attack on the 14th. The French subsequently tried to escape by Nivery, but were again repulsed and finally driven back in the battle of the 18th to the walls of Metz. There they have since been confined, their only way of escaping being to cut a passage through the Prussian line which they have not attempted.

ENGLAND.

England Likely to Have an Alabama Issue with Prussia.

LONDON, August 31.—England is likely to have an Alabama issue with Prussia. A note almost equivalent to a protest has been received by Earl Granville. It remonstrates against England's disregard of her obligations as a neutral; declares Prussia will not accept the legal quibbles of the law officers of the Crown, and summons England to fulfill her neutral obligations or take the consequences. The question is a diplomatic one, the note adds, and must be promptly solved as such.

Prussian Cavalry Defeat MacMahon's Advance Guard.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 31.—An engagement took place yesterday between Mouzon and Carignan, between a strong force of Prussian cavalry and the advance guard of MacMahon's army. After a hard contest the French fell back. The Prussians took possession of Carignan on the line of railway from Sedan to Thionville, destroying the rails. To-day fighting was renewed at Armigny, on the same line of railway, ten kilometers from the Belgian frontier. In consequence of the position of the contending armies the Belgian troops under Count Flanders have been stationed at Philipsville.

King William's Dispatch—"God Help Us Further."

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin this evening. The following dispatch has just been received from King William to the Queen Augusta:

"VARENNES, August 31.—We had yesterday a victorious engagement with the Fourth, Twelfth and one Bavarian corps. MacMahon was beaten and driven from Beaumont across the Meuse to Mouzon. Twelve guns, several flags and several depots, the State prayer first begins to consider them worth having. For Bazaine's attempt to break out I need not speak on their own account. The imbroglio may create some sad days for his fall.

If members of the eastern journals would be less concerned about affairs in the Old World and devote more care to American geography, it would seem that they could learn something.

THE German Patriotic Aid Societies in New York have presented some very forcible reasons why Americans should sympathize with Germany in the present struggle. Instead of a struggle between two nations, it is one we were called upon to witness the battle of two nationalities, the representatives, respectively, of opposite and irreconcilable ideas, and the triumph of either nationality will affect humanity. As between William or Bismarck or Napoleon, Americans might well have hesitated to bestow their sympathy, but the issue is between a people devoted to plodding industry, thrifty and intelligent, armed and led in the field by citizens after liberty, seeking no further territorial aggrandizement, but simply the quiet consolidation of the States which form the nationality of their sovereigns had kept divided and a people, on the other hand, devoted to the freedom, with no national purpose but the glory of France, incapable of the self-control which is at the basis of free institutions, and dazzled by the tinsel of an empire resting upon treachery and violence, which for a time was impossible long to pause. The great body of the American people comprehended the issue, and the sympathy and gave their sympathy to the German cause.

THE West Chester, Pa., *Republican* says: "The Messrs. Willcox, paper makers, at Glen mills, in this county, have entered into a contract with the government to furnish paper for printing the bonds to re-issue the 5-20 bonds, to the extent of $1,500,000,000. Those who have observed the beautiful strong paper on which our currency is at present printed can form some idea of the quality of the paper furnished by the contractors. Glen mills are in Thornbury township, on the Philadelphia and West Chester railroad, and are supplied with all the most approved machinery required for the business of getting out the article of paper which is in every respect better than any other made at the present day. There is no other paper manufactured in the world like that turned out at these mills. Thirty million sheets were furnished during the year for new legal tender notes, internal revenue stamps and fractional currency. Not a sheet of this paper can be made at the mills without the order from the Treasury Department, which includes its agents, mints and female employed therein.

SOME New York papers depend upon the Board of Health's vital statistics to prove that their city has about 400,000 more population than the census in fact gives it. But the vital statistics for the past ten years give us the startling totals of 241,410 deaths, 87,258 births, and 67,671 marriages.

THE "RING" CONVENTIONS.

A TICKET NOMINATED.

Gen. Negley Renominated for Congress in the Twenty-Second District—James L. Graham Suggested for the Twenty-third Congressional District—George H. Anderson for State Senate—For Assembly, Miles S. Humphreys, John H. Kerr, D. N. White, James Taylor, John S. Robb, and Henry Warner—Prothonotary, Joseph Ross—Commissioner, John A. Scott—Coroner, J. G. West—Jury Commissioner—Capt. John Young, Jr.,—Poor Director—James Varner—The Crawford County System—The Resolutions, &c., &c., &c.

In pursuance of a call issued some time since Legislative and County Conventions were held at the Court House yesterday. There was a large attendance, the different districts being pretty fully represented, and the proceedings at times were of a rather exciting character.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Twenty-Second District.

The delegates from that portion of the county forming the Twenty-second Congressional District met in the District Court Room, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from said district.

The Convention was called to order by Geo. Wilson, Esq., who announced that by authority of the County Executive Committee he invited the delegates of the district to take seats in the Convention.

The delegates having taken seats, a temporary organization was effected by the selection of the following officers: Secretaries—Messrs. Josiah Colvin, H. Comstock, C. L. Magee, R. J. Richardson, H. C. Mackrell and Wm. Clark.

After calling over the list of districts and receiving credentials, the Convention was permanently organized by the election of H. W. Oliver, Jr., as President, and making the temporary Secretaries permanent officers.

Mr. Oliver, upon taking the chair, briefly thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and said he hoped he would be able to discharge the duties of the position in such a manner as to facilitate the business before that body.

The chair announced that there was a full representation from the several districts.

THE NOMINATION.

Mr. McKelvey rose and moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 22d district, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Ewan Jones moved that Gen. James S. Negley be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. John Herron nominated Major William Frew.

The Chair—We cannot put the motion to nominate by acclamation unless the name of Major Frew is withdrawn. I will here state that a man who nominated Major Frew withdraw, or he cannot vote.

Mr. Herron—I insist.

Mr. Magee, one of the Secretaries—Of course he does. No man is entitled in the Reform Convention.

The Chair decided that the nomination of Major Frew was not in order, and that the motion to nominate by acclamation was before the house.

Mr. Jones—I wish you would take the sense of the Convention upon the matter. I feel that there will not be a dissenting vote. I think General James S. Negley is entitled to the nomination by acclamation. I return for the vote he has done for this District.

The question was put on the motion to nominate General Negley by acclamation, and carried, with one dissenting voice. [Cries of "put him out."]

Mr. Joseph Dilworth moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon General Negley and notify him of his nomination. The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed on such committee Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, Colonel Cobden, Thos. Steel and Wm. McKim.

The committee retired, and during their absence the Chair announced that secretaries had reported no contested seats, but that in two districts there were contests, which would be determined by the Legislative Convention at 10 o'clock this morning. He would now wait on General Negley returned with that gentleman, who was received to the stand and delivered the following speech:

GENERAL NEGLEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am deeply grateful to you for the honor and kind invitation, to formally acknowledge the distinguished favor which you have so unanimously conferred, and to express through you to my constituency the profound obligation I feel for the renewed confidence of their partiality and respect.

Appreciating as I do the high character of my constituents and the vast interests I represent, I shall continue the performance of my duties in the future, as in the past, with a view to exemplifying my legislative action by an unswerving fidelity to the rights of labor and industry. The question of protection is a topic with me of unabated and ever urgent interest. (Applause.)

I regret exceedingly that it has been our policy to legislate away the incidental protection for foreign manufactures requiring one hundred millions of dollars in specie annually to pay the adverse balance.

I will not, however, pass the limits of your patience in seeking to occupy your time with a speech, further than to say that during the Twelfth Congress, and I cannot forbear observing that during this Congress, the Committee on Ways and Means of which I was a member, of which the Committee on Ways and Means of which I was a member, of which the Committee on Ways and Means of which I was a member, of which

Weekly Commercial.

A delegate—That amendment is not germain to the question before the house.

The President—The question is to amend words; the amendment to mark is in order.

The question was taken on the amendment, but the President was unable to decide; and a division was called for.

Mr. Little—The crowd is too great to get through to mark; that is the only reason I oppose the marking.

Several moved to adjourn.

Mr. Ferguson—Let us settle this question first.

The President—There is a motion to adjourn before the house.

Mr. Eggers—We cannot adjourn when there is a question before the house.

Several delegates—The motion is not in order, because we are taking the vote on another question.

Teis being understood, the yeas and nays were called.

The motion to adjourn, being vociferously insisted upon, it was put and voted down.

A delegate—To meet at what time?

The President—We have not adjourned yet.

A motion was made that delegates voting hold up their hands.

Mr. Eggers—There are men in this Convention who ought not to be here. I move the room be cleared.

A delegate—Never mind; we will want them before we get through.

The President—I take it that those who are not delegates will not remain on the floor.

The motion now recurred on the amendment to vote by marking, and after about a dozen explanations to the delegates in reference to how they should vote, the delegates entered an explanation as follows:

Let the delegates say "Price mode" or "by marking," when their names are called. This appeared satisfactory, and the call was proceeded with.

The President—Let it be done then. Let the list be called over.

A number of the delegates, when called, answered "no," leaving it optional with the Secretaries to record the votes "no" or "by mark."

The Chairman here announced the Committee on Resolutions as follows: Messrs. A. W. Harlan, John D. Bailey, T. B. Graham; George J. Parkinson and J. J. Gillespie. The committee retired to the Executive Committee Room to meet the committee from the Legislative Convention.

While calling of the cities and boroughs had been completed, Dr. Arthurs moved the adjournment of the Convention.

Mr. Wilson—The motion is out of order just now.

The Secretaries then proceeded with the call of the townships.

The President here announced the following committee to meet a similar committee from the Legislative Convention for the purpose of naming the County Executive Committee: Messrs. A. Hobson, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Dr. D. Donaldson, Robert Thomas, John Friedlieb.

The reading of the votes and the motion to adopt the marking system was announced as follows:

For marking	111
For viva voce	62

The President—The voting will therefore be by marking.

A delegate—I move we adjourn until two o'clock. Carried.

Afternoon Session.

At two o'clock the President took the chair and called the Convention to order.

The Secretaries had not yet made their appearance with the printed slips, and after some debate a ballot was ordered by hungry newspaper correspondents as a distinguished personage and leader of fashion.

Now the simple truth would have been that it was a mere effort at vulgar display on the part of a single individual; there was no cause about it. Yet the fact was paraded all over the country as an evidence of the general extravagance of women. Good old ladies, who remembered the time when cotton short gowns were generally worn, were horrified; ministers bands in holy horror at the degeneracy of the age, and clergymen wrote sermons with the female Bluebeard's skeleton closet as a text.

I could not help being reminded of this occasion many times during the day, and each time in low vulgar women without social position parade gaudy costumes, which are often not half as costly as they seem, and forthwith they are noted and commented upon, and the whole sex is put upon trial for their misdeeds, while a majority of really high-class women manage the even tenor of their way more quietly and unostentatiously do their duty conscientiously, without exciting a remark, or obtaining a word of credit.

I think American women are generally so sensible that I cannot endure to have them abused when they don't deserve it; in fact I dont like to have them scolded at all, excepting by myself.

Here are three facts in regard to a grand ball at a famous summer resort.

The daughter of the wealthiest person in the room was the most simply dressed. The three most tasteful toilettes, worn by a mother and her two daughters, were all made and trimmed by themselves, though the father is rich, one of the daughters, recently married to a rising young merchant, and all moving in the first circles of metropolitan society.

The mother of two remarkably pretty girls, one sixteen years of age, one over eighteen, withstood the pressure from within and without to let her daughters join the gay throng because they had never yet been allowed to go to balls, and she wished them to preserve their freshness and girlishness until at least they had reached the age of twenty years.

So you see good American wives and mothers (if be they who control these things) are not all dead yet.

No More Spinning Wheel.

I hope I shall not be understood, however, as advocating a return to primitive plainness and the spinning wheel. The latter is dead and gone institution; joy did not go with it; it had its day, served its use and departed as every thing mortal must, and there are few so blind to the good of the present or the promise of the future as to wish it back.

We do not live in an age of simplicity. Men would not let women dress plainly if they would. Too many interests are involved. Women must wear the jewels from the mine and the silk from the loom, or what will become of the professors?

The industry of the world turns directly or indirectly on what we call fashion, and how it would be about as easy to empty the Niagara with a tin dipper as to prevent the growth of luxury, unless it be by means of wealth and progressive civilization.

But women can be of use. They can fulfill some of the ends of their own creation. Even if they co wear purple and fine linen, they can be good wives; they can bear children who are to be useful in their turn, how to adapt themselves to different conditions and circumstances, how to employ them, instead of being enslaved by them; how to be masters instead of servants of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.

Suits and Costumes.

There is one great advantage in the present style and that is that all the old dresses that have laid in the bottom of the trunk for a hundred years can be utilized. Long, short, narrow, straight, blas, makes no difference, all can be turned to account, and arranged to complete the prettiest toilettes that milliners ever invented.

The most costly dresses ever worn were the plain waists, and long, full, single skirt, which preceded the present fashion of walking dress. Every second lady wore them, and we shall not, however, much handsomer than any material could be in cotton, and will undoubtedly at once take rank with good poplins and other favorite materials.

Belonging to the family of mohairs, but of a higher grade than any we have ever seen in this country, is the "Turkish brilliantine," sable brand. It is a rich, heavy, glossy, black fabric, thirty inches wide, made of the pure wool of the Turkish goat, and quite as handsome as silk. It will undoubtedly increase the furore for black suits and dresses, which exists quite as much in Paris as in New York.

Scotch poplins and English serges reappear, or will shortly, huge cases of them having been received, and a revival seems likely to take place in all wool black and white checks, which are much worn abroad, trimmed with black velvet, and constitute some of the prettiest suits brought over by ladies who have recently returned from Paris. The checks are generally broken.

Japanese silks, which we have heretofore seen only in light colors, and fine white and black stripes, will be displayed this fall for the first time in dark autumn colors, and in mixed jasper patterns. The prices are a little higher in the brighter, more decided shades, but the quality is said to be better, and the wear, since, especially in the evening, very effective.

In plain silks, the *gros grain* and pure *pouff de soie* take the lead of all other styles, and exhibit wonderful beauty and variety of color and shading.

The latest *fabrique* for grand toilettes is rich satin brocade, blue, pink, or light green. It is only adapted to antique models, and strictly requires the lace ruffle. No improved hag, and the patches on the rose leaf complexion. In itself it simply looks like costly satin, and is certainly not probably intended to suit the taste of those persons who caught the Parisian, and "edified" themselves in chintz window curtains during the past summer.

Velvet and Plush

Does not seem at first sight like a peculiarly fortuitous combination. But like another line to the rose, or coals to Newcastle, or any other unnecessary addition to an established fact. But fashion knows no impediment in general, and velvet and plush are going to be in the shape of hats and jackets, plush being the foundation material; velvet the mounting in cuffs, collars, rose and bands.

Price ribbon velvet for trimming has risen in price twenty-five per cent., within a month, and will probably advance much higher if the European war continues.

Gloves and Woolens.

Berlin fleece-lined gloves and hosiery, which of late years have obtained a great vogue among ladies in this country, are among other articles which have been greatly advanced in price by the war. The quantity in the market is limited, and as it is exceedingly doubtful whether more can be obtained, the price is considered likely to remain high several months' delivery at $2 60.

Woolen goods are made in some new styles and almost infinite variety. White nubbas are in demand for evening and party wear, and are prettily finished on a lace pattern upon the stripe.

Woolen coats for children are very pretty and cheap, and fulfill all the requirements for either boys or girls until they are five years old.

An Effect of the War.

A singular effect of the war is already visible in the arrival among us of French artists in dress, who systematize their business as men are accustomed to do whatever they undertake, and who, therefore, bring a readiness, skill and method which our simple, old fashioned methods will find it hard to compete. Their stock in trade consists of a book of designs of morning, walking, visiting and evening costumes. From these any lady can select her toilette, or she can have an original one designed for her, which will be entirely different from anything that has been worn before. The materials are suggested, but can be varied to suit her taste or her pocket. People require a long purse, however, who employ a French artist to design original costumes for them.

One of our large houses has secured a very distinguished member of the foreign troupe of male dress makers, and is making to order genuine court costumes which are to be worn at Republican entertainments during the coming winter. No individual can be found who is absolutely a work of art as perfect and as true to the ladies as a poem, picture or statue. Full evening costumes in process of construction one was of black velvet, yellow satin and real point lace with garniture of yellow flowers; another of purple silk, black satin, wide point appliqué and ornaments of roses and purple pansies; and the third of white satin, silver lace and tulle, the two sides of the overdress entirely different; one composed of white water lilies in dark leaves, the other with marabout feathers. The cost of the first mentioned was $1,000.

"Bejonia" or shawl costumes were introduced here last spring and made a certain impression on account of their originality. Within a few weeks they have re-appeared and will undoubtedly attain a brief popularity, as they are simple, inexpensive and very convenient.

The most of those on exhibition are made of plain grey mixed long shawls, which are cut right across, one-half sewing for the skirt which is made up with a box plait behind, and the other furnishing the material for a half-fitting jacket with wide sleeves and bunches of integral lengths of fringe. Grey lace is added. The skirt is closed at the back and laid in large box plaits. It is open in front and looped up in three large folds at the sides over any dark skirt, walking length, the shawls forming quite a long train behind and in front. Made complete they cost only twelve to fifteen dollars, and will therefore be a rage with those who like something "cheap and easy" and are not afraid of seeing themselves repeated at every street corner. Worn of white and black check and Scotch plaid will doubtless be utilized in this way as the season advances.

Colors and Sizes.

The times of buff linen and white muslin which have been worn so largely over black or colored silk skirts, will be repeated in woolens, in cashmere and in the new silk poplin and merino, as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently cool to warrant it.

The fashion is as prevalent abroad as in this country, but in Paris the skirts of white muslin are worn over velvet as well as over silk, and lined with colored sarsnet and bordered with white lace. Velvet suits will be distinctively elegant the coming season, and those who cannot afford a costly material will be able to console themselves with silk-faced velveteen. The new cloth and velvet cloaks simulate closely the form of an old fashioned shelf and cut.

We talk about novelties, but in fact everything we get is a resurrection of some old dry bones of the past.

High bodies for winter house dresses are cut with a position basque, formed by one large box plait in the back, and two in front.

Pointed waists do not advance very rapidly in popular favor. The principal styles now are cut with a deep point at the back, which springs out over the fourmure instead of laying close to the figure, as formerly.

Hooped skirts are a trifle larger, but have not yet undergone any change.

New mixtures for water proof cloaks are very pretty. They include green, blue and Hamilton purple. The grey ones are peculiarly rich, very nestly and stylishly trimmed with bands of the same cloth in darker shades, stitched.

In the fashion now at dinner and evening parties, to arrange the flowers in small bouquets, mass them in low glass dishes, and at the close of the dinner or supper distribute them, giving one to each lady present.

JENNIE JUNE.

Wool Markets.

New York.

August 27.—Wool—The market is strong for all desirable grades of domestic fleece, and is increasing demand, as the conviction is becoming quite general that higher prices are likely to prevail as the result of the comparatively light clip of Wool. Wednesday sales were for some time past, the demand runs largely upon California, but as the stock of the latter will soon be numbered among the events of the past. It was a long one and, from appearances, we should judge a profitable one, at least with regard to the purchasers only.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last two weeks: They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	22,210	21,410	43,620
Apples, bbls	1,208	1,673	3,961
Cheese, box	755	859	1,600
Corn, bush	4,218	4,471	8,689
Oats, sacks	8,720	1,868	43,588
Barley, sacks	1,068	1,114	2,173
Rye, sacks	1,035	1,000	2,035
Dried Beef, tierces	12	20	32

The following are the receipts for the past two months:

	July.	August.	Total.
Flour, bbls	13,951	14,762	28,713
Apples, bbls	444	4,973	5,419
Cheese, boxes	1,337	2,500	3,837
Corn, sacks	2,946	10,969	13,915
Wheat, sacks	14,662	45,926	60,588
Barley, sacks	2,944	2,264	5,208
Rye, sacks	1,831	2,290	4,121
Oats, sacks	20,000	28,595	48,595
Butter, packages	2,475	822	1,297
Bacon, pieces	1,000	1,000	2,000
Dried Beef, pieces	1,983	1,225	3,208
Dried beef, tierces	89	126	215

Ashes—The market remains a fair supply. The receipts since our last were 114 bbls pots. We are reported sales of choice soaking apples at $3 00@4 00 per barrel; mixed loss at $2 00@3 00 per barrel, including drayage forward.

Butter—The late advance has improved prices—receipts since our last, amounted to 3½ packages. We can report sales of fresh roll, selling to the trade for use, at 22@23c; do in mixed lots down to 16c.

Rice—The market was dull; the supply exceeding the demand; small sales were made to the trade at 11@12c per lb.

Oysters and Fish—Sales of Oysters at $8 00@8 case, other brands sold at $9 00@7 00 per case.

Cordage—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales city hawsers 22c; country 21c. Sales for the last four months' delivery at $2 60.

Melons—The supply of melons is large and sales irregular. We give prices, as reported, at 50c@$1, as to size and condition.

Canvas—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 23c and stanfine 18@18c per lb.

Peaches—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c per lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ½ barrel at $8 25; half barrels of 100 lbs at $4 50.

Bacon and Provisions—The market was steady with a good trade demand; the leading houses report a good business done for the season at the following: Shoulders 14½c; ribbed sides, 17½c; clear sides, 18½c; sugar cured Hams, 24@25c; Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed 25c; leaf lard 17c; do bucket 18c. Sales from store.

Tallow—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9½@9¾c per lb for rendered.

Bacon—Sales of shoulders at 14½c per lb.

Cement—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 and 75 in bbl; Louisville at $3 00 per bbl.

Soda—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; al soda, 3½c.

Sugar—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

Lumber—The market was firm but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

Hardware—The market reports no quotable change. The receipts since our last were 125 boxes and 50 kegs. We are reported sales to Eastern Reserve at 11@13c; factory Ohio 13½@16c; Goshen 10½@15c.

Drugs—The market is firm and steady and we are reported sales at 9½@10c per lb for crude; 12½@13c for refined.

Feed—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following quotations: Bran $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs; No. 1 shorts $1 30; No. 2 shorts $1 10; No. 3 chop $1 00; middlings, $1 80 ₱ cwt.

Hides—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

Whisky—Steady and firm at $1 15 for proof, and $1 00 for high wines; old whisky governed by age and quality.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

Office of Pittsburgh Commercial, Saturday, August 27, 1870.

General Remarks.

The run of cattle was unusually large and the sales during the week were heavy. Prices were in shade lower than the previous week. There were but few left in the yards unsold, and it is the general belief that the run for the coming week will be light. We give the following as the actual quotations in the market: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 25@7 75; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200 $6 75@7; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 $4@6; stock steers 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 50. C. R. Martin, yard master at Union Depot, reports the following cars of cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., received during the week:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	310	Sheep	100
Hogs	95	Horses	18
Mules	6		
Total	530		

The following cars of cattle, horses, &c., were shipped East during the week to the points named:

New York, via Allentown—6 cars horses, 82 cars cattle, 4 cars sheep, 1 car mules.

Philadelphia—8 cars horses, 83 cars cattle, 38 cars sheep, 44 cars hogs.

Point Rocks—13 car cattle.

Baltimore—27 cars hogs.

Sales.

Below will be found the sales of the principal stock dealers for the last three days of the week:

Cattle.

Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Wt.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor	T McFillon	17	19,200	$7 75
Hedges & Taylor	Ellsworth	21	1,140	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	Ellsworth	21	1,220	6 75
Hedges & Taylor	Wilson & Co	18	19,000	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	G Marks	20	18,200	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	D Diller	66	56,700	5 37
Hedges & Taylor	J McLaughlin	21	19,000	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	J S Landis	8	8,000	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	J Kennard	11	9,400	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	J R Landis	12	9,800	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	W Tel	21	19,000	6 00
Quick & Fleming	Wilson & Co	21	19,400	6 00
Pacific Mail	Adams Express	1	1,000	75
Adams Express	Wells Fargo	1	1,000	75
Wells Fargo	Malaga	1	1,000	75
Malaga	Jamaica	2	2,000	1 50
Jamaica	Cronstadt	2	2,000	1 50
Cronstadt	Curacoa	1	1,000	75
Curacoa	Hull, E	1	1,000	75
Hull, E	Lisbon	1	1,000	75
Lisbon	Marseilles	1	1,000	75
Marseilles	Leghorn	1	1,000	75
Leghorn	Naples	1	1,000	75
Naples	Constantinople	1	1,000	75
Constantinople	Odessa	1	1,000	75
Odessa	Riga	1	1,000	75
Riga

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny,
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny,
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

According to a cable dispatch in our issue of yesterday, a train of American ambulances under the direction of Dr. MARION SIMS, left Paris on Sunday for Metz. No doubt the physician thus named is Dr. J. MARION SIMS, so well known on both sides of the Atlantic for the success with which he has performed certain very difficult surgical operations. He was formerly surgeon to the Woman's Hospital in New York, and has published two or three books on subjects connected with his profession; *Silver Sutures in Surgery, Clinical Notes, &c., &c.* We know not whether he is a native of the South or of the North—but he certainly for a good while lived in South Carolina, where, indeed, among the slaves (experimental, in corpore vili) he enjoyed the opportunities of surgical practice from which he derived somewhat of his peculiar knowledge and dexterity. Since some years he has resided in Paris in the practice of his profession with highly distinguished patronage. The fact that he has devoted his skill to the relief of the French sufferers by the war, gives no indication of the direction of his sympathies or opinions on the subject of the conflict, and to draw any inference from the step would be at once silly and impertinent. But thinking of the probability of speculation on the subject, we may say that American sojourners in Paris are believed to be generally pretty decided partisans of the people among whom they dwell. We must, of course, except those luminous publicists who write such frightfully scathing denunciations of the Empire in long letters addressed to the New York newspapers; who show their taste by gathering up and retailing filthy Red Republican scandals about the Empress, and who show at once their sense and their sensibility in elaborate joker concerning the poor little Prince Imperial. There are other exceptions among the American residents who write letters occasionally. Deeply moved by the sight of the calamities and mortification of the French people, and contagiously affected by the common sentiment about them, almost wishing the tide of fortune to turn in their favor, these Americans still avow their conviction that right and justice are not with the aggressors. The arrogant, boastful spirit in which the war was begun is also remembered against them; and though they may know little about, or in favor of the conquerors, their knowledge of France, especially of Paris and its corruptions makes it difficult for them to see in French defeat a calamity for Europe. But the majority of the American colony in Paris, we fancy, completely and very naturally identify themselves with their fellow-citizens. Large numbers of them are connected with the French by marriage, and nearly all of them are probably attached to the city by the charming courtesy of manners which marks its society. Though what we hear may not be true that an American company under French officers was some time ago formed for active service against the Germans, yet doubtless most American hearts in Paris are exultant or despondent with the rest as the reports are favorable or unfavorable to the French. Most of them are of the sort to whom Paris changed, Paris in any degree Teutonized would not longer be the Paris of their affections, "the pleasant place of all festivity." And there are numerous other sojourners there, some from America but more from other countries, from the far north and east and south, who live in Paris for the sake of its libraries, galleries of art, gardens, cabinets; for the society and assistance of its scholars and savans; with whose comforts and pursuits a siege will seriously interfere and many of whom are probably longing for the repulse of the invaders.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Public interest has been so taken up with the European war that comparatively little attention has been given to the massacre in China. For another reason also the event has failed to produce its proper impression. The first report of it received was speedily denied on authority as a mere fabrication, and then it was represented as a gross exaggeration of the facts of the case. At length the whole truth is known, but so long a time has elapsed since the event that, in these days of swift intercommunication and fast living, it almost seems an affair of the remote past. And, then, in the presence of the slaughter of armies and of the desolation of innocent homes going on in Europe, the killing of a few persons on the other side of Asia, may, perhaps, be expected to excite less horror. The details of the massacre are, however, peculiarly horrible in character. Most of the victims were religious Catholic ladies devoted to missionary work and young Chinese girls under their care. In regard to the savage spirit by which the assailants were animated and the atrocities besides mere slaughter perpetrated by them, there can be no doubt, as the bodies of many of the slain thrown into the river floated down and were recovered by Europeans below, and bore witness to the outrage and mutilation inflicted upon them. It is well known that the Roman Catholic religion, its professors and its missionaries, are regarded by the Chinese with peculiar detestation. Centuries ago Catholic missionaries by their zeal and by their skill in the sciences of the West, succeeded in acquiring great influence in the empire; an influence which they maintained until the discovery was made that the ascendancy of their doctrines by the people would inevitably lead to the dissolution of the government. In the Chinese institutions religion, laws, manners and behavior are confounded together or fused into one whole, recognized as morality or virtue, the practice of which is inculcated and regulated by the system of "rites." Hence to assail the common notions of religion or virtue is to assail the government and to introduce practices in violation of Chinese social observances is to labor in subversion of the whole imperial establishment. MONTES-QUIEU having described the government of China, derives what he calls the melancholy inference from the statement that Christianity can never be established in the country. "Vows of celibacy," says he, "the assembly of women in the churches, their necessary intercourse with the ministers of religion, their participation in the sacraments, auricular confession, extreme unction, the marriage of one woman; all these usages subvert the manners and modes of behavior of the country, and also strike with the same blow at the religion and the laws. The Christian religion, by the establishment of charity, by a public worship, by communion in the same sacraments, appears to require that all unite, while the Chinese rites require that all keep separate."

Late letters mention how obnoxious the priests (in fact, all missionaries) make themselves to the Chinese authorities by interfering in favor of their converts to prevent those ordinary extortions by which they so generally profit. And the representatives of the French Government, by the energy and decision with which they support the Catholic missionaries, are said to be peculiarly odious to the mandarins. This feeling of hostility towards missionaries, supposed by persons acquainted with the subject to be grounded in the very nature of the Chinaman, was widely believed to have given place to a more enlightened sentiment. People in this country were happy to believe Mr. BURLINGAME when he declared in New York, in June, 1868, "China invites your missionaries, and tells them to plant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley, for she is very hospitable to fair argument." No doubt Mr. BURLINGAME fully believed what he said; but what many then suspected is now known to be true—that he knew so little about the Chinese as not to understand correctly the nature of his own relation to the embassy of which he was the ostensible head. Prince KUNG, and perhaps two or three other high placed Celestial officials may have desired to make to foreigners some concessions. It is, however, certain that they neither understood nor sympathized with the liberal sentiments so enthusiastically proclaimed in their name. But even on the supposition that many leading mandarins in Pekin have overcome not merely the prejudices but the principles for centuries cherished by their class, we now know that they are quite powerless to change the foreign policy of China, or to give effect to more enlightened notions. In fact, whatever Chinese prejudices are dissolved, the Empire, as now constituted, will go to pieces. The prejudices against foreigners and in favor of non-intercourse with the outside world are the growth of many ages, assiduously cultivated in the interest of conservatism. Every foreigner is looked upon as in some sense a missionary whose mere presence may work or tend to work disastrous change in the social and political system. His ordinary habits and ways are offensive and disgusting to the Celestial because violations of "rites" in the observance of which the safety of the empire consists.

This is the ground of the prejudice in the so-called instructed classes, and will probably long continue to furnish motives for opposition to change. The rabble falling to act up to their creed, or predisposed to toleration by immediate interest, are aroused to zeal and violence by such fabrications as those by which the mob at Tientsin was stimulated. It appears that since Mr. BURLINGAME left China as envoy, violent outrages against foreigners have been committed at eight of the thirteen open ports; so that upon the whole the right view seems to be that the matter of intercourse with China remains just about where it stood before the famous embassy entered upon its work.

THE HOUR AND THE DAY.

There is not a Senatorial district in this State where the Republicans hope to elect their candidates this fall that the arch intriguer and corruptionist, SIMON CAMERON, has not had his tools busy in for weeks past, trying to get men selected as nominees who will be pledged to perpetuate his disastrous rule, and who will be his instruments in the Legislature to elect men State Treasurers who will submit to *his* use of the public moneys for *his* bad purposes. For we must do CAMERON the credit to say that he is too avaricious to spend *his own money* even to elevate himself. He will part with anything else he has to make a selfish point, but something of moneyed value. He will promise without stint—throw on a friend or acquaintance a fac-simile—*anything*, else, but give up his own *honestly* earned dollars to gain his eminently laudable desire—to be placed in position where he can make merchandise of Pennsylvania appointments. Such is the man who is busy now, through others (for he only hopes to succeed by keeping himself in the back ground) in selling out all else to get his friends on the ticket for the State Senate this fall. In one or two of these districts nominations have been made—while others take place this week. We believe this is the case in the Juniata or "double district." CAMERON has no strength with the people there and never had, although in no part of the State was the wish and instruction of the masses of the party more grossly set aside and violated, by the representatives at Harrisburg in the winter of 1867 on the election of a Senator, than in the counties of the Juniata Valley. One young man from one of the counties of this double district, who was in the house at this time, and who was probably *the* most faithless to his promises, has a hankering now after a Senatorial nomination, and he has, under the delegate system, been recommended by his county. Should he come before the people for their suffrages, we will take pleasure in publishing the record he made for himself on that occasion, with such facts as we are possessed of.

The times absolutely require good men—men of integrity and character—to be sent to Harrisburg, and after the nominations are made, we will speak plainly about them.

In the meantime what do our party friends think think of the attitude of our *distinguished* Washington Senator and member of the Congressional Committee from Pennsylvania and of his *disinterested* labors for the success of the cause. Is not the work he is engaged in calculated to produce *harmony* and *good results* in all of the doubtful Congressional districts of the State?

A most efficient, active, popular and valuable member have we from Pennsylvania in the Congressional Committee. Is it not about time that Mr. COVODE was taking hold of the organization in the State, that not only SIMON CAMERON but his friends tried, in vain, to defeat last fall? He failed then. Shall he do less now?

WHO TAX THE PEOPLE?

It is certainly singular that while the Democratic newspapers are virtuously indignant at the prospect of aiding the extension of railroads through regions which will never be developed without them, it is still an anomaly to find a Democratic journal opposing the robberies now and daily practiced upon the people by existing railroads. The writers and speakers of the opposition complain of Congress, charging it with frequent and violent changes in the taxes, and with ever making the poor poorer, and the rich richer; yet one never hears them denouncing the great railroads, when they form unholy combinations and double the rates of freight, without warning and when they please, taking the money for it out of the people's pockets. Congress has steadily reduced the rate of taxation, and has as rapidly as possible diminished the number of articles liable to taxation, whether by customs duties or for internal revenue. This has been done against Democratic opposition, which never exerts itself in another direction, where the people are ten times more grievously oppressed than any legislative body in the country would dare to tax them. One need not look long at the facts before being convinced that their railroads, more than anything else, tax the American people.

Be it understood that we do not oppose railroads; far from it, the more of them the better for the people. But we do oppose permitting private corporations to control all the trade of the nation, exacting from it tributes beyond the people's power to pay. If any Legislature should attempt to double the taxes of its State, every member favoring the measure would effectually kill himself politically. The people are generally willing to endure all the taxation requisite for the proper administration of government, but any excess, which shall go as official plunder or as contractor's gains, they cannot afford. So, too, the people are generally willing to pay such railway rates as shall cover the proper cost of operating the railroad with a fair return upon the capital invested in it, but any excess, which can only be for officers' pockets or some other private advantage, they will not endure. The wrong of exorbitant rates may be suffered for a time and for a brief period the railway officers may reap rich returns, but the people in time will settle for it all in some way, for they have the power.

It is high time that the people exercised this power, that they made the railroad companies understand that public rights cannot be trampled upon with impunity. Three men to-day have the position to tax the people not of one State but of many States to the last degree. They have exercised this power by doubling the rates of freight from New York to the west. There is nothing now to hinder them from again doubling the rates, and again, so long as they choose, or the people can patronize them. This is no light tax that Messrs. VANDERBILT, GOULD and SCOTT have agreed to impose. In 1869 the freight transported upon all the American railroads amounted to 100,000,000 tons, and their earnings from this source exceeded $900,000,000. The property transported was reckoned to be worth $10,-$75,000,000. These are enormous figures, but in the nature of things they are always increasing, as our railroads are extended thousands of miles yearly and the growing population opens new regions to business. It requires but a small percentage upon such an enormous aggregate to make an increase perilously burdensome upon the people. Yet the power to increase this tax indefinitely lies with a railroad triumvirate, beyond the power of anybody to check or regulate. It is these three men that tax the people, and the people will surely see to it that the Legislatures promptly devise sufficient measures to limit this now limitless power.

WHAT GUARANTY?

Even in the present undecided state of the conflict between Germany and France, in anticipation of the continued success of the former, the consequences of the success to the latter naturally form a subject of great interest to the neutral world. On this side of the Atlantic the subject is viewed with concern; in Europe it is discussed with absorbing solicitude. It would be a mistake, we fancy, to infer from the readiness with which certain English newspapers express concurrence in the German suggestion of the exaction of the Rhine districts from France, that the English ruling class regard the purpose with the same complacency. We may be sure that the necessity of any such change of boundaries, if the necessity shall come up as the result of German triumph, will be looked upon by them as an unpleasant disturbance. In fact, the change involves much more important consequences than at first glance appear, nothing less indeed than a complete readjustment of the balance of bodies unsymmetrical and not easily moved. And when we call to mind the troubles and commotions which in the past have sprung from the greater or less perturbations of the political equilibrium to which we refer, it is hard to believe that the delicate and difficult operation can be performed in our day without a renewal of the old strife. But the world does move; dynastic influence is not as powerful as it used to be, and, though people may not be less pugnacious, public opinion has more weight than formerly. We may therefore hope that the political machinery of Europe can be readjusted without a general conflagration as the consequence. It is, however, remarkable that both in this country and in Europe so many should talk about the exaction of guarantees of future peaceful behavior from France, apparently without consideration of what is implied in the measure. A minute's reflection, it should seem, would suffice to see that to grant such guarantees would involve the utter degradation of the French people. To make such a demand would be to arraign the French nation as ruffians and peacebreakers, and by complying with it they would admit the truth and justice of the arraignment, and declare themselves not qualified to decide in time to come when national right and honor required an appeal to the sword. Certainly as this notion of "exacting guarantees for the future," is commonly expressed, it implies nothing less than the structure of Europe in indefinite ruin. Should an appeal be made to history to justify the measure suggested, it would be easy to show that the charge of going to war on grounds held by posterity to be insufficient, would lie with almost, if not equal force against some other nations: Prussia for example.

THE ADJUSTMENT.

TALLEYRAND, who died in 1838, as the reader remembers, left certain *memoires* under seal, which, by a provision in his will, he allowed to be published on the expiration of thirty years from his death. In these papers, according to a German contemporary, the famous diplomatist predicts that the system of political equilibrium established in Europe is destined to perish through Germany's endeavor to attain political importance by the unification of its States; an endeavor prompted by the necessity of self-defense. He predicts that one of the German States for its own aggrandizement will take advantage of the German desire for national union; that Austria, on account of her own fragmentary and divided condition, will never make an attempt of the kind, but that Prussia will likely be the power to seek her fortune in the question of German unity. Should she succeed, then, says TALLEYRAND, the dismemberment of European unification will fall to pieces, a new basis of the division of power must be established, and a new political organization arranged. In the condition of things thus presented in prospect, France, he thinks, is most interested; *she must either fight against the* project of German unity, or she must indemnify herself by extension of territory.

The passage certainly affords an admirable illustration of sagacious foresight, or historical divination. It is also interesting as indicating the point of view from which probably a large majority of the French people have been accustomed to look at the subject of a war with Prussia. In the light of recent events, and also an illustrating French feeling on the same subject, considerable interest likewise attaches to a remarkable passage that occurs in a work of the late PREVOST-PARADOL.

Shortly before M. PARADOL left the Orleanist party to become a supporter of the Emperor, he published a little work entitled "*New France*," in the last chapter of which he discusses the effect on the events of 1866 upon France. He regards war with Prussia as unavoidable, and investigates the consequences, first of a French victory and then of a French defeat in the contest. In case of victory he supposes that France could gain nothing, as any attempt at annexation would come into conflict with the principle of nationality maintained with so much emphasis even by the Napoleonic government. Then taking up the other alternative of a French defeat in the collision, he proceeds as follows:

"Assume that Prussia by itself or in union with Russia should conquer. It is not necessary to prove positively or at length that after such a victory the greatness of France would be carried to its grave. Alsace and Lorraine would probably be taken from us at once; in any case we should be deprived of the means to defend ourselves, if it should please our victorious rivals to desire the cession of those border lands.

"A treaty in which our naval and land forces would be reduced to a minimum—a minimum which would suffice to maintain peace within and to protect our trade; the entire loss of our colonies, Algiers included; a boundary defined in favor of Prussia—a gad beginning of many heavier losses afterwards; these would be the immediate results of a French defeat. These, however, would not be all. In the same measure in which France should go down, Prussia and Russia would go up. German unity under the ægis of powerful and victorious Prussia would at once become an accomplished fact. Austria would either at once be dealt with as a second Turkey, or reserved for later destruction (just according as she behaved during the war) while in any case her Sclavic element would fall to Russia and her Germans to Prussia; the Oriental question would be immediately settled without our aid, and England, her compliance secured by the satisfaction with which she would witness our disgrace and by the quiet possession of Egypt, would hardly oppose any earnest resistance to the arrangements of the new umpire on the European Continent."

It thus clearly appears that M. PARADOL confidently anticipated that by a French attack upon Prussia, German unity would be at once consummated, an anticipation in which he showed a better insight into the condition of feeling in Germany than those did who counted upon its continued divisions or neutrality. On the assumption of a French defeat in a contest with Prussia extraordinary wisdom was required to foresee ordinations which the conquerer was likely to impose upon the conquered if he should regulate his procedure by historical precedent or the suggestions of average intelligence. According to appearances at present, the French defeat which PARADOL only assumed for the sake of argument, has become a fact, and the interest of the situation has already begun to center upon the use which KING WILLIAM intends to make of his victory. In this country, at least, the Germans are nearly unanimous in thinking that Alsace and Lorraine will be exacted as a part of the penalty incurred by France; in Germany, too, the opinion is prevalent. It is, however, by no means certain that the King of Prussia and his advisers will be much influenced by the popular voice in his conclusions. Though Prussia, or rather Germany is now a very mighty power and is fully conscious of her power, we may expect her few leaders upon whose judgment every thing depends, to exhibit to Europe a striking exemplification of moderation and self-restraint. PARADOL in forecasting the fate of France defeated, had in mind the acts of the Kings of a less enlightened day and founded his predictions upon them. KING WILLIAM while securing what is just for Germany, will surely endeavor to humiliate France as little as possible, and will also try to excite the jealousy of neighboring powers as little as possible. We venture to think that if he can avoid the glory of taking and occupying Paris, he will do so. Even the strength of Germany will seem a reason for such reserve. The Emperor of Germany will by overpowering evidence convince Europe that his empire is peace—that he disdains the glory of war—and is resolved in all time to come, to live on amicable terms with his neighbors, if they will let him alone. And if the Germans are the highly civilized people they claim to be, they will approve the moderation of their Emperor. Some fancy that in the consciousness of his power King WILLIAM will pay no attention to the voice of Russia or England or any other power in regard to any change of boundaries he may wish to make. The notion originates in *naiveté* rather than in knowledge. Such vulgar arrogance would be an unmistakeable warning of dangers to come, and a signal for a combination which even united Germany could hardly afford to despise at the close of a war. However, it is quite likely that England, Russia and Italy may be easily reconciled to the annexation of Lorraine and Alsace to Germany, and the deprivation would certainly seem one of the most obvious ways of administering to France the punishment she so well deserves. But it may be that all speculations on the subject are somewhat premature.

GERMANS IN FRANCE.

Mention still almost daily continues to be made of the arrest and execution of Prussian spies in France, and especially in Paris. Though it is quite possible that some of the persons thus summarily dealt with deserve the fate which overtakes them, one involuntarily shudders at the likelihood of the contrary being true in many cases. A multitude in a panic usually take neither time nor care to be strictly just, and a single life weighed against the safety of all seems no more worth than the life of a mouse. By this time the position of every German resident of Paris may be supposed to have been clearly defined, and to be well known to his or her native neighbors. The much denounced government order on the subject has been published. It bears date August 4, 1870, is signed by the Prefect of Police, J. M. PIETRI, and is founded on an article in a decree issued on the "12 messidor of the year VIII," carrying the reader away back to the former invasion of Republican France from beyond the Rhine. Native residents of the countries of the Confederation of the North, of Bavaria, of Wurtemberg, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and of the Grand Duchy of Baden, are specified as the parties against whom it is directed, on the ground that "many strangers belonging to the country at war with France are engaged in schemes against the internal and external safety of the State." They are required, under penalty of arrest, within three days to apply to the nearest Commissioner of Police for a formal permit of sojourn, and their names, blind Germans nor Germans whose domicile in France has been already sanctioned by the Government, are interested in the order. Our French authority says that in consequence of it about one hundred and fifty Prussians have been invited to leave Paris, they having by hostile demonstrations violated the neutrality imposed by the hospitality they enjoyed. In the same French journal we find it stated that according to carefully exact statistics, there are at present in Paris eighty thousand Germans, of whom eight thousand are Prussians. Of this latter number one hundred have left the city, "young men much less drawn away by the attractions of native land than by the precise regulations of the Landwehr." "There remain then," says the Frenchman, "six thousand five hundred Prussians within our walls. They, as we know through the confidence of many and by various manifestations, regard themselves as French citizens. They have been touched by the mildness of our laws and attracted by the grandeur of our civilization." In confirmation of the statement, as evidence that it is not an empty boast, the journal in question adds that while for a few years past two thousand of them are applicants for letters of naturalization, and that next week there will be four thousand more of them. In pardonable exultation the Frenchman concludes: "Behold how the saying of the American JEFFERSON is verified, 'Every man has two countries, first his own and in the second place France.' When people shall say as much of Prussia, the Institute will decree the MONTYON prize to M. DE BISMARCK."

Thus we see that a few days ago one Frenchmen at least had not lost his complacency.

It was worse than a blunder in the Republican State Committee not to deal squarely with the question of Constitutional Reform in this State by declaring unqualifiedly in favor of it. In failing to do this the Committee deliberately threw away a great element of success. There are many great reforms urgently needed which can be accomplished only by a Constitutional Convention, notably the almost unendurable evil of special legislation, and corruptions which have made our Legislature a by-word in the land, and the Committee by shuffling the question aside have incurred for the party the danger of appearing to be opposed to reform in this as well as other respects. It is the office of the Republican party to take the lead in the path of progress and reform, and it is only when unwise or dishonest leaders prevent that it is not found thereleding its work well. It would not be difficult to assign the reasons for the action, rather non-action, of the State Committee. Let it suffice for the present to say, that certain individual interests and private aspirations are opposed to any reform whatever, because they thrive best in an atmosphere of corruption and a state of general looseness. But the party is not bound by the action of the committee nor by its failure to act. The matter of constitutional revision and reform rests with the Legislature, and the people should be careful to elect only members pledged in favor of a revision of the State Constitution at the earliest day possible. This is one of the chief planks in the Reform Platform of Allegheny county. On this platform stand the Reform candidates. It is only by electing them that the public can give expression to the feeling of condemnation, so universally prevalent, for special legislation and the multitude of devices to have this as well as other crying evils reformed thoroughly and promptly.

The papers are talking about the terms and guaranty of peace between Prussia and France. While some say France would never submit to have an Orleanist placed over them, others question the intention of Prussia to dictate anything except the expulsion of the NAPOLEONS. It is doubtful whether Prussia could add anything to her military triumphs—that is, conceding that she follows them up, so bad for France as would be the leaving of the question of King, Republic or what not to herself. No doubt it would be a positive service to France and the world to set up a government in the place of the NAPOLEON dynasty. Were the Prussian armies to withdraw now, it is more than probable that worse than anything yet experienced would be in store for France; the enemy within would then rise up—the contest for supremacy—marked it might be by the horrors of a new revolution, ending in an usurper wading through blood to the throne. France would be her own worst enemy; and if Prussia, if she succeeded, could summon moderation enough to impose only just terms on the vanquished and support the people in their choice of government, or if otherwise the other nations should intercede to this end, France would be saved from herself—the thing which she has as many reasons for praying for as anything connected with or likely to grow out of the war.

It takes 1,500 volumes of 1,000 pages each to record all the names returned by the census takers.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* says Pennsylvania presents extraordinary inducements to agricultural settlers, and thinks that our railroads should systematically promote emigration, to all of which it is not difficult to subscribe; but what if the railroads should charge for transporting the products of settlers so much that the producer could not make anything; what then? Such is the complaint in some parts of the West; and it is right to ask, in behalf of new emigrants as well as present settlers, that there shall be guarantees somewhere which the producer may point to as security that the results of his toil will not be consumed in railroad tolls. The time is coming when it will be understood and fixed, that the railroads and the emigration which they are promoting have mutual interests, or that the emigration is for the benefit of the roads solely. When by reason of high tolls it is more profitable to use corn for fuel than ship it to market, there certainly is something wrong; and when, as it frequently happens, with a good market at one end of the route and the grain at the other, the producer gets hardly day wages for his share, there still is something wrong. The internal commerce of the country has a right to demand protection from such railroad combinations as we have seen of late, and which constantly encroach on the public. Nothing is clearer than that Congress will be asked to interfere; and we expect to see this become a great question in the land. The sooner it comes the better for the country.

THE "revenue reformers," we conclude, are not getting on well. After a fierce campaign, particularly in the west, hardly a Republican convention, local or State, has been held which has ventured even to squint in favor of protection. The almost uniform expression has been favorable to such a tariff as will raise the necessary revenue, least disturb the industries of the country, and secure for home manufactures a fair competition with the rest of the world. Notwithstanding that the free-traders have spent much money in employing speakers and circulating documents, to say nothing of subsidies to leading newspapers, the public mind appears to have been very little influenced in favor of their doctrines. No doubt there is need of reform on the tariff laws, so as to adjust them with more equal liberation than has yet been given to the question, to the needs of the country, in the light of experience. To such an adjustment the friends of protection have no objection to urge, for they maintain that a system of duties thus devised would afford all the protection the country needs or they have ever asked.

THE truth will come out; and it is curious to note how generally it is becoming known that the cause of the Republican reverses in the South points directly to the political adventurers and scalawags from the North. The whole South swarms with them, and it would be amusing, if the subject were not so lamentable, to note with what earnestness some of those papers that were shocked at the suggestion that the carpet-baggers had done the work, now demand that the Republican Congressional Committee shall "protect" the colored voters from these interlopers. For instance, the Philadelphia *Post*, which does Mr. CAMERON jobs, "goes it" as follows:

"The Southern people are disarmed and guarded against the machinations of necessary politicians and little else but carpet-baggers are left for the interests of the South or the welfare of its negro allies. Under the circumstances, we should feel ourselves justified in the employment of Federal troops to protect the Congressional Committee should they make it necessary by exposing these class of political adventurers, by exposing them as far as they may deem it necessary. The reasons have much force in the system of operations of the Democratic party, and we will see it more to fear from such men as Whittemore of South Carolina and Snyder of Louisiana than the negroes. If they can array the masses and aid in developing their latent resources and reconciliate their prejudiced Indian foe, but that they may by experienced adroitness and hypocritical cant, win the confidence of the North and get away. These men do the country no good and are a curse to the party. They have long proved themselves an endless consistency they obtain by plundering the people, by burlesquing party and moral disgrace to themselves and defeat and disaster to a great cause. They have but one object in view—putting money in their purses—and will stop at nothing that will enable them to accomplish that end in view."

The advice is good, but it comes pretty late. The trouble has been done, and the penalty must be paid; also North Carolina, though possibly less bitterly.

BUSINESS men in this country are beginning to learn that a part, and an important part, of their business is politics, so far as it effects legislation. Before the civil war business was seldom seriously effected by politics or legislation, except at long periods and in few respects. But the war brought business and politics near together, and business men are called upon to make politics, which have come to include taxes, banking, commerce, &c., a close study and to take a part in them, as an essential part of the management of business affairs. In making this idea prominent, the New York *Bulletin* remarks with force:

"Business men have not yet risen to the responsibility of their right to control the government. There is a great necessity for a better representation of financial and mercantile interests in the State Legislature. Here there is a sad deficiency in both theoretical and practical knowledge. The business men of the country have left the control of the leaders of both parties that a higher order shall be placed in the Legislature. They have failed to afford to have the important concerns of the Federal conventions attended to. The consequence is that lawyers and aspiring politicians, men of experience, knowledge and regard for the public good, and from ignorance or corrupt motives, yield to the views of the people, monopolists, or the perpetration of mere buncombe, dominate."

THE expectation that the war would greatly stimulate the exportation of American breadstuffs has not thus far been realized, the total exports from our country for the last six weeks, exclusive of specie, having been six millions less than during the corresponding period last year. At the same time the imports, which we expected to fall off considerably, have been only half a million less. Of flour, wheat, etc., the shipments have been half a million less than last year. Notwithstanding the decline in price the shipments of petroleum for the five weeks have been 13,145,000 gallons against 7,636,000 gallons last year. The New York *Bulletin* commenting on the subject, says:

Thus far, then, the effect of the war has been to lessen the demand for breadstuffs. We deem it proper to give due prominence to this unwelcome fact, because there is a many-sided disposition to ignore it, and we must profit by the misfortunes of other nations with which we have extensive intercourse, and learn the unquestionable and serious duty of at once taking those precautions which are imperatively called for by the present condition of things.

THE gold pool operators will encounter in Secretary BOUTWELL a well armed, and, it is to be hoped, a determined enemy, from the very start. The coin balance in the United States Treasury is reported at $162,126,000; currency debts $35,693,000; total $139,319,000. With this to go on the Secretary ought to be able to beat the poolists the first and every time trying. In September last he spoiled their game, though not till great mischief had been done, by once lifting his finger, General GRANT first suggesting the same. It is to be hoped for the sake of the business of the country that he will make the motion as soon as the gamblers show their hands.

It is hardly conceivable that it should be true that France is able to arm the new levies with the old style muzzle loading guns only, and not enough of these. The developments of the war are continually proving that France, the Emperor rather, was not only behind his adversary but guilty of criminal incapacity in his own preparations. The truth is, as it now presents itself, France so far from being ready to attack a powerful foe, was totally unprepared to defend herself in any ordinary emergency. It is a knowledge of these things and the Emperor's blunders which have soured the French mind and virtually sent the Emperor to the rear.

REPUBLICANS who want to have the abuses connected with the Legislature in this State reformed should exact pledges from Legislative candidates that they will vote for a law providing for a Constitutional Convention. Let this be promptly done in every Assembly District and wherever Senators are to be chosen; let the issue be fairly made and pressed before the people, and let candidates who will not come squarely up to the line of Constitutional Reform get their votes where they can.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* in an article describing the manner the French army is provisioned, says salt meat is *supplied by the Americans for both the French and the navy.* It is said to be the best and most wholesome. The principal supplier of bacon come from Brittany, and a considerable portion of the *flour from America.* It is well known that the bread is made, which is baked in Paris for the troops, and is delivered to them fresh from the bread on the spot, and near each camp. It is said that one thousand journeyman bakers and their assistants, with the campaigning ovens are enough to supply the wants of four hundred thousand men. Five hundred thousand rations of food leave Paris each day for the front, consisting of biscuit, rice, dry vegetables, sugar, roasted coffee, brandy and wine. The most of the forage comes from Hungary and Switzerland. It is well known there is a scarcity of forage in France. We published, a short time since, an account of the agents of the French Government making large contracts in St. Louis and other western cities for enormous quantities of hay.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An Atlanta stove dealer offers a seventy-five dollar stove to the young lady between thirteen and eighteen years of age, who shall during the Georgia State Fair best illustrate her knowledge of the use of such articles by cooking a dinner for six persons on the fair grounds.

It is stated that the last sale of a Southern slave occurred in Virginia. News had just reached the Valley of the retreat of Lee's army from Petersburg, when a gentleman offered a slave to a farmer of Augusta county. After some higgling, the bargain was closed by bartering the negro off for one hundred cabbage plants.

At the last session of the New York Legislature the usury laws of that State were virtually repealed. While the law in question restricts the State banks to seven per cent. interest, under penalty of forfeiture of the entire interest *promised* to be paid, and in case of *actual* payment forfeits twice the amount, provided action be instituted within two years, it authorizes the purchase of exchange, notes, etc., at the current rates of exchange for sight drafts, or a reasonable charge for collection in addition to interest. This provision virtually abolishes the usuary laws.

A "boy of the Emerald Isle," who was appointed census taker in Illinois, has sent in his report to the effect that "every man, woman and son av them towld me his name was Nineteen versley, and that he was nein years of age."

A Chicago paper records how four men made some money in that city. One of our wealthy citizens bought a fractional forty acre lot with scrip, so that it cost him seventy-five cents an acre; he tried once to sell it for twenty-five dollars an acre, but never sold any of it less than $30,000 per acre, and the whole four have now worth a good deal over a million dollars, and he still owns the most of it. Another citizen needed a cow pasture and bought four acres within easy walking distance on Clark street; the property now assists to make his children millionaires, and will soon contain some of the most costly buildings in the city. Another wanting a large garden, traded off a tolerably good watch for a block of ground the garden has grown up into houses and shops, and if they were all removed, it would buy five thousand better watches. Still another man wanted a sunny exposure to his south porch and windows, and paid four hundred dollars to get eighty more feet of space to the street corner; the door yard would bring $120,000 into the treasury, but he has not yet decided what to do with it.

The day after the news of the French occupation of Saarbrucken reached Paris one less than fourteen patriots applied to the Minister of the Interior for the appointment as Prefect of the captured burgh.

The Chicago *Times* having been persistent in vilifying everybody about Crosby's Opera House, several suits for libel have been pending.

A Texan naturalist claims to have discovered a native silkworm, which is superior to that of Japan.

It is said that it takes ten men nearly a year, working steadily, to finish a handsome cashmere hair shawl. When you take this into consideration, the price asked for them seems very moderate.

When the Emperor was passing through Chalons the soldiers hissed at him, whereupon his Majesty turned to the Tranquil Infant at his side and said:

"My son, what is geese?"

"Yes, father," replied the youthful bullet-ist; "but isn't it a pity the Prussians are picking their feathers?"

Information has been received in Washington that a strong opposition is being developed in San Domingo against any further agitation of the treaty question with the United States. Baez, Cabral, and all the prominent leaders, are said to be on the side of the opposition, which indicate that the opportunity of the United States has ceased.

At the beginning of the present war British and American journals found it necessary to speak of "the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine." The progress of Prussia has "transformed the French provinces of Lorraine" into "the German provinces of Elsass and Lothringen."

It said that the French soldiers, when they entered Saarbruken, broke open the breweries and smashed in the heads of casks of lager beer. The Germans could not stand that, you know. To retaliate, when the Prussian army reaches Rheims, they will make sad havoc among the bottles of champagne.

The main cause of the friendship of Pio Nono for King William of Prussia, is attributed to the fact that his Majesty was the first sovereign who congratulated his Holiness on the infallibility of the Papal troops over the Garibaldians at Mentana.

"AFTER NAPOLEON—WHAT?" asks the Chicago *Tribune*. Answer—The Prussians.

A gentleman of Philadelphia has invented an apparatus by which water is forced to ascend from the force of its own pressure to twice the height to which it naturally rises above the level of the street. Compressed air is the means employed.

A Montreal dispatch reports that immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village has been saved by cutting down trees to make a gap between the woods and the village. The smoke there is great. Between Ashton and Stotesville only one or two houses are left unburned.

Within a week the Guerriere, Shenandoah and Hendrick Hudson will sail for Europe, making with the Franklin, Juniata, Plymouth and Richmond, already there, a fleet of seven vessels we will have in European waters by September 1st. Secretary ROBESON thinks this will be sufficient for emergencies.

A New York letter says: "I have just seen a private cable telegram sent to a prominent firm here from the head of the house now in Europe, to the effect that gold must go higher, will be made at a very early date. The grounds for this belief are not given, but the instructions of the absent merchant to his representatives here are all based on the presumption of speedy close of the war. Such, indeed, has been the tendency of many of the private dispatches received here this week, though those to the Associated Press have not been as strenous on this point."

Rip Van Winkle's home has been found. Orange, N. J., is the place. The New York newsboys, congregated there and tax the sleepy citizens with the noise. Complaint against the loud cries of "Extras, all about the war!" and the authorities drove the boys from town. They were informed that if they came again they would be arrested and made to pay ten dollars for a peddler's license.

Peoria, Illinois, has introduced young girls as jail breakers. The other night three, aged fourteen, eleven and twelve years, crept in through a small window in the garret, and lowered themselves to the ground, forty feet, by means of a clothes line.

The most curious article of refreshment offered for sale at the Paris fair—one of the "delicious fried potato"—potatoes cut into slices so thin as to be almost transparent, and scarcely browned in the process of frying. It is a confessional sight to see a number of persons together, marching off armed with a cornucopia a foot long, filled with this delicately tinted dainty, warm from the pan, as one in the city might do with huge papers of confectionery.

The Pullman Palace Car Company being bought the Detroit Car Company's stories will hereafter build all its sleeping and other coaches at Detroit.

Some of the French medical journals are advocating the plan of burning instead of burying the dead in battle, to prevent the spread of the danger to the public health of interring so many corpses together.

Athens, Me., has one church edifice, which is owned by four societies, and occupied by each every fourth Sabbath, while the four sects live together in peace, and support a large union Sunday school.

There is a man living in Calhoun county, Missouri, who is supposed to be the largest ass east man in the State, if not in the entire South. He is thir